resolution was made milder than had been expected and there was little or no discussion. The resolution warned the Kisan Sabhas that they must regard themselves as subsidiary to the Congress and called upon the Congress Committees to redouble their efforts on behalf of the peasantry. All the Kisan leaders and the Socialists are agreed that they must continue to maintain a united front against imperialism and that at present this means working in and for the Congress. But there are great divergencies of outlook.

On August 23rd, 1937, Kisans from all over Behar marched 50,000 strong to Patna under a sea of red flags and Congress flags to make their demands and on November 26th one *lakh* (100,000) came pouring into the city, an unending stream, on foot, shouting and singing their national and class slogans and songs and ditties composed by themselves in their own dialects. In February, 1938, some 60,000 peasants of U.P. marched in excellent order, again with red flags and Congress flags to Lucknow, where they quietly demonstrated outside the Council Hall. Here they were addressed by the Premier and by Pandit Nehru.

The Kisan leaders believe that mass agitation will strengthen the hands of the Ministers in face of the Zemindars' demands. But, as we have seen, in Behar the Provincial Working Committee of the Congress rejected the idea of unity and bade Congress workers keep aloof from the activities of the Kisan Sabhas. But in what sense are they anti-Congress? Is it to the interest of the Congress that under its rule the illegal violence of the Zemindars* men and the legal violence of* the State should unite to suppress the peasant movement? In Behar legislation has been passed after an agreement with the Zemindars. The Kisan Sabhas have criticised it, but it cannot be gainsaid that it does provide considerable relief. It is certainly less satisfactory than the original proposed legislation, and the